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Effects of psychoeducational group applying resilient therapy counseling intervention (RT-I) on self-concept among orphaned-adolescents at orphanage

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Self-concept among the orphaned-adolescents in Malaysia is a big construct in order to ensure the resiliency of orphans after the death of parent(s). The present study deals with the self-concept of one's domain specific in studying resilience. Here, it is experimented directly through the Resilient Therapy Intervention (RT-I) in psychoeducational group counseling. A True Experiment Randomized, Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design was employed to determine the effects of RT-I on self-concept among orphaned-adolescents at orphanage. There were thirty eight orphaned-adolescents from aged 13 to 17 in 2012 who were selected by using individual random sampling and were randomly assigned to Experimental Group (EG) for RT-I psychoeducational group, and Control Group (CG) for no treatment. Only the experimental group was undergone treatments of the intervention for ten weeks, but not for the control group. Tennessee Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) Version 1 was administered to all subjects before and after treatment. The results of the experimental research revealed that (1) There was significant differences between pretest and posttest in EG for self-concept except for CG, and (2) There was significant differences between posttest of EG and CG for self-concept. In conclusion, Resilient Therapy Intervention (RT-I) applying psychoeducational groups at orphanage for orphaned-adolescents to improve their self-concept. Experimental threats and controls as well the research implications are discussed in this paper.

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Resilience and disability: Life oral history in ecological perspective

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This study's purpose was to identify, from an ecological perspective, which processes contribute to resilience in four persons with disabilities members of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. This study was a qualitative research, developed using Life Oral History as research method and the Leininger's four steps method as data analysis strategy. Findings showed that the most relevant processes for resilience are found at the micro-systemic level: Individual, familiar, educative and social. However, meso-systemic and macro-systemic levels had provided both risk and protective factors for resilience development, too. In conclusion, as a result of transactions intra and between multiple context levels across the time, individuals with disabilities in this study have achieved expected targets of development for every life stages, overcoming adversity associated with disability and reaching performance levels higher than their pairs in academic, professional and social fields.

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